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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTANA,

Received up to 25th February 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.					
1	Árya Pattra	Bareilly ...	Jagdamba Sahai ...	For Jany. & Feby.... 1891-92.	February 25th ... 1892.	400 copies.
2	Safír-i-Kashmir ...	Moradabad ...	Avtar Krishn ...	For January ...	„ 23rd ...	525 „
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	February 15th ...	„ 19th ...	325 „
4	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	50 „
5	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	91 „
6	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	125 „
7	Urdu Akhbár	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	„ „ ...	„ 25th ...	...
	Weekly.					
8	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	„ 14th ...	„ 19th ...	262 copies.
9	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	65 „
10	Álam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ „ ...	„ 24th ...	300 „
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ „ ...	129 „
12	Azád	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	235 „
13	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 22nd ...	250 „
14	Dabdaba i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 20th ...	„ „ ...	200 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*concluded*).			**1891-92.**	**1892.**	
	Weekly.					
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	February 22nd ...	February 24th ...	450 copies.
16	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	500 „
17	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád, Varmá,	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	300 „
18	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 7th & 14th,	„ 25th ...	150 „
19	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	250 „
20	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 8th ...	„ 24th ...	1,100 „
21	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	250 „
22	Khurshid-i-Afáq... ...	Pilibhít ...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	200 „
23	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	50 „
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	385 „
25	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 15th ...	„ 20th ...	300 „
26	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	175 „
27	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	80 „
28	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	425 „
29	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasád ...	Jan. 8th, 15th, 23rd & 30th and Feb. 8th & 15th.	„ 21st & 23rd,	89 „
30	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	February 16th ...	„ 19th ...	40 „
31	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	100 „
32	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	„ 13th ...	„ 19th ...	225 „
33	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 18th ...	„ 23rd ...	400 „
34	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	325 „
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 7th & 14th,	„ 25th ...	150 „
36	Shula-i-Tur	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal Bhargav.	„ 11th ...	„ 19th ...	...
37	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ 13th & 20th,	„ 19th & 25th.	250 copies.
38	Tuti-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Jan. 31st & Feb. 16th,	„ 21st & 23rd,	115 „
	Daily.					
39	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	Feb. 19th to 25th ..	„ 19th to 25th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	„ 16th & 20th,	„ 21st ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
41	Jagan Mittra	Muttra ...	Indra Prasád ...	For February ...	„ 20th ...	450 copies.
	Weekly.					
42	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	February 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	105 „
43	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	„ „ ...	„ 24th ...	1,500 „
44	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ 18th ...	„ 19th ...	400 „
45	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Áshyáchálak Dán ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...	100 „
	Daily.					
46	Hindustán	Kálákankar ...	Deva Charan ...	„ 18th to 24th,	„ 19th to 25th,	500 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Weekly.					
47	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	500 copies (including 243 copies taken by Govt.)
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
48	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	„ 17th ...	„ 21st ...	293 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
49	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá ...	Wásudeva Bháskar ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	450 „
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
50	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	„ 19th ...	„ 21st ...	600 „

I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, publishes Her Majesty's letter acknowledging the sympathy expressed by her subjects on the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and highly praises Her Majesty for the noble and tender sentiments expressed in that letter. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, says that all honour is due to Her Majesty, who has condescended to acknowledge the sympathy expressed by her subjects in the sad bereavement of the Royal Family. It is their earnest prayer that such a sympathetic ruler may always continue to rule over them. Her Majesty's letter is published in some other newspapers received this week.

Oudh Akhbár. Feb. 24th, 1892.

Her Majesty's letter acknowledging the sympathy expressed by her subjects in the sad bereavement of the Royal Family.

2. A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th February, referring to the observations made by Lord Cross in his speech of 5th December regarding the policy of Government towards native states, observes that His Lordship expressed noble sentiments, but that it is to be regretted that in practice the policy of Government is found to be just the opposite. Lord Cross referred to the non-annexation of Manipur and Kashmir but was silent about Burma. Moreover, His Lordship did not say what the cause of the Manipur imbroglio was and why the Mahárája of Kashmir was dethroned and why His Highness was again made nominal President of the State Council on his agreeing to fortify the frontier in accordance with the wishes of Government at any cost. His Lordship said that Government had no desire to take anything from native states. Of course, during the time of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne only one kingdom, *viz.*, Burma, has been annexed; but several states whose chiefs are minors have been relieved of their accumulated treasures, and in states which are under European Managers, there is no hope of any accumulation of treasure. The power of native princes depends entirely on the sweet will of Political Agents. If a prince has gained the good-will of the Political Agent, he can practise more tyranny and oppression than Changez Khán and Nadir Sháh with perfect impunity. He can openly rob and kill his subjects if he likes; and if the latter leave the state to escape persecution, they are apprehended and surrendered to him by Government. But if a state happens to incur the displeasure of the Political Agent, the state is undone and nothing can save it from ruin. What was the fault of the Mahárája of Jhalawar which led to his deposition? Why was the Mahárája of Kashmir deprived of power, and what service has he done since then to deserve restoration to power? Why were all powers and titles withdrawn from Sadiq Hasan Khán of Bhopal, and why were they subsequently restored? There are many other instances of this kind on record. The Mahárája of Kashmir, who has been appointed President of the State Council, has been unable to dispense with the services of a state servant against the wishes of the Resident; while the late General Azam-ul-din Khán was allowed to dismiss all the old state servants, to expel the members of the Nawáb's family from Rámpur, and to grant jágirs to his friends and relatives. In conclusion, the writer observes that the native states which rendered such great help to Government in 1857 are now in a very unsatisfactory condition and will be unable to aid Government in any emergency. The chiefs have empty treasuries and their relatives and subjects are discontented. The cost of the Imperial Defence Force presses heavily on them.

Túti-i Hind. Feb. 8th, 1892.

Lord Cross' speech regarding the policy of Government towards native chiefs.

3. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 22nd February, publishes a notice issued by the President of the Rámpur Council of Regency, to the effect that the Council applied to Government for the surrender of men accused of the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán and that warrants were granted by Government for their arrest. But the men have absconded and are not to be found. The Council therefore offers rewards for the supply of information which may lead to their arrest, the reward being Rs. 500 for such information regarding each of the three sons of Abdullah Khán and Rs. 200 for that regarding each of the other five men.

Dabdaba-i-Sikandari. Feb. 22nd, 1892.

Offer of rewards by the Rámpur Council of Regency for the arrest of men suspected of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán.

4. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, says that when Prince Birjis Qadar arrived at Calcutta and reported himself to the Government of India, he was told that his case

Kárnámah. Feb. 17th, 1892.

Prince Birjis Qadar at Calcutta.

would be taken into consideration on the expiration of the period fixed for mourning in honour of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It is to be hoped Lord Lansdowne will do him justice, sanctioning a liberal pension and allowing him to live in the royal buildings. There can hardly be two opinions as to his innocence, he being a mere child at the time of the mutiny. His mother, too, could not rightly be accused of treason, for she was compelled against her will to join the rebels. The Government of India, which has generously granted pensions to many Afghan refugees who had no claims on it, is sure to take a favourable view of his case. He is the son of a ruler who quietly acquiesced in the annexation of his kingdom by Government.

OUDH PUNCH. Feb. 13th, 1892.

Prohibition of export of grain from Nepal.

5. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, says that having drained British India of all its grain, the English merchants went to Nepal in search for more grain. But as soon as the darbár heard of their advent it strictly forbade the export of grain from Nepal territory, and consequently they had to return much disappointed. In time of famine, people are exposed to extreme distress and no amount of relief or grant of advances by Government can entirely mitigate their sufferings. Each Government has its own policy. One Government has the welfare of the people at heart, while another Government desires to advance trade at any expense. Another Government allows the throats of one class of its subjects to be cut with blunt knives, but saves the other class from every evil. Natives are doomed to distress and should bear it as best they can.

HINDUSTÁNI. Feb. 17th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of Indian traders in Zanzibar.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, regrets to notice that the Indian traders in Zanzibar are an eyesore to the English traders, inasmuch as the former, who are very moderate in their expenses, are able to hold their own against the latter. The Imperial African Company first desired to expel them from Zanzibar, under the pretext that they were dirty in their habits and did not observe sanitary rules, but the Company was unsuccessful. Lately, 75 traders were imprisoned for refusing to pay the license tax, but were released after three days. It is to be regretted that even in Africa the Indians are not allowed to live unmolested.

HINDUSTÁN. Feb. 18th, 1892.

Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's efforts to enter Parliament.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th February, refers to Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's efforts to enter Parliament, but does not expect any great good to this country from his admission. He would, no doubt, be ready always to advocate the cause of this country, but he would be nowhere in a House composed of so many Members. Indeed, he would be only a drop in the ocean. It is almost impossible that Parliament should be able to devote much of its time to Indian affairs. What is necessary to promote the interests of this country, is to procure the extension of the elective principle to the Indian Legislative Councils, to give political training to the people and to enlist the sympathies of people in England on behalf of this country.

AZÍD. Feb. 19th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of dancing girls at the camp of the Mahárája of Patiala at Lucknow.

8. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, says that the Mahárája of Patiala won several lakhs of rupees in connection with the late horse races at Lucknow, and left for his state on the 16th idem. On the day preceding his departure about fourteen dancing girls of Lucknow presented a petition to the Commissioner complaining of ill-treatment in his camp, to which they had been invited. The petition was rejected on the ground that the names of accused persons were not given therein. If the complaint is true, it casts a great slur on the morality of the young Mahárája, who stands in the front rank of Indian Chiefs, and whose character is closely watched by Government. (The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 18th February, publishes two facetious articles on the alleged indecent assaults committed on the dancing girls at the Mahárája's camp.)

NASIM-I-AGRA. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

Anglo-Indian newspapers and Hindus.

9. A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, says that it is the duty of newspapers to give good advice to Government and to promote good feeling between Government and the people. But it is to be regretted that some Anglo-Indian newspapers foolishly abuse Bráhmans and threaten to induce Government to make widow

marriage compulsory. Ignorant men may imagine that Government really entertain such intentions, and therefore such writings are calculated to create disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government.

II.—Administration.

9. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 21st February, observes that the inhabitants of this country are in a very unsatisfactory condition. An idea of their poverty may be formed from the circumstance that their average income does not exceed Rs. 17 per man per annum, and that the income tax only yields a total revenue of three lakhs (*sic*) of rupees a year, although the population is 280 millions. The export of grain in large quantities has led to a permanent rise in prices, which is a source of great distress to the poorer classes. The unwillingness of Government to interfere with the grain trade is not very intelligible. In the beginning of the present century the people were not so poor as at present, but Government more than once forbade the export of grain in time of scarcity. The freedom of trade is doubtless a good thing, but in time of difficulty it must be suspended. The Russian Government, which is one of the great civilized Governments of Europe, has prohibited the export of grain owing to the outbreak of famine in some parts of its dominions. If the Government of India does not see its way to an entire prohibition of the export of grain, it should at least increase the export duty on grain. The measure would check the exports to some extent and bring in increased revenue, which might enable Government to abolish the odious income tax.

Nizam-ul-Mulk. Feb. 21st, 1892.

The export of grain.

10. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd February, says that the estimates of the wheat exports for the current year amount to 42 million maunds. Hence it will be perceived that this country will almost entirely be drained of its produce, and in that case famine must stare the people in the face. Do the cultivators think that they can live on silver?

Almora Akhbár. Feb. 22nd, 1892.

Estimates of wheat exports for current year.

11. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd February, complains that in the interior of the Almora district, coarse kinds of grains are not easily available and that consequently poor villagers have to make two or three days' journeys in order to fetch them for their use from grain markets. Some persons have got stocks of such grains, but they do not sell them, in the hope that prices will rise still higher. The District Officer had better arrange for the import of grain from other places for sale and place it within easy reach of villagers.

Scarcity of grain in Almora.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, complains that the last autumn crop in lands situated along the banks of the Goomti was greatly damaged by the abnormal rise of the river, and that the late heavy fall of hail has severely injured the standing spring crops at many places in Oudh. Hence there is reason to fear that there will be much distress among the people in that province.

Hindustáni. Feb. 17th, 1892.

Damage done to spring crops in Oudh by the fall of hail.

13. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, approves of the Lucknow water-supply scheme, but protests against the proposal regarding the levy of an octroi duty on grain, on the ground that the duty will tend to raise the prices of food-grains, which are already at famine rates, and consequently to increase distress among the poorer classes at Lucknow. The Municipal Board should reconsider the matter and tax the European goods which are used by well-to-do men.

Azád. Feb. 19th, 1892.

Levy of an octroi duty on grain at Lucknow.

14. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, complains that, on the one hand, the poor are starving on account of the scarcity of grain, which threatens to increase owing to the damage done to the standing crops, while, on the other, the Municipal Board of Lucknow has resolved to levy a duty on the import of grain in order to meet the cost of water-works. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the members of the board should aggravate the sufferings of the poorer classes instead of endeavouring to mitigate them. Probably they are under the impression that a man can live on pure water alone. The fact is, that rich men cannot realize the hardships of the poor and that their object is only to gain the good-will of the authorities.

Kárnáman. Feb. 17th, 1892.

The same.

Najm-ul Akhbár. Feb. 16th, 1892.

15. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th February, says that the way in which the Lucknow water-supply question is being dealt with deserves to be watched with interest. The

The same.

firmness shown by some independent members on the municipal board has at least had this effect, that Government has been induced to make special concessions to Lucknow in the matter. European quarters will benefit more by the proposed water-supply than the native quarters. The whole city will be taxed, while only a portion of it will be supplied with water. This is really very unjust. The proposal made by some members regarding the establishment of a reserve fund was a very reasonable one, as the introduction of further taxation in case of deficiency would be felt as a great hardship by the people, but the board foolishly rejected the proposal. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma opposed the levy of a tax on wheat and recommended the imposition of taxes on wine, spirits, &c.; but his recommendation was not accepted, either because the members had not the intelligence to appreciate the merits of the proposal or were afraid of the Deputy Commissioner. Had the Lucknow board sanctioned the Munshi's proposal, it would have done a service to the country and set a noble example to other boards. It is a matter of surprise and regret that even those members who have some pretensions to religious piety voted against the proposal to tax wine.

Hindustáni. Feb. 17th, 1892.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, in an article headed—"The massacre of the poor," refers to the orders issued by Mr. Young, late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to the Civil Courts in the province, on the eve of his retirement, directing that all petition-writers should be required to use forms of plaint, list of documents and application for execution of decree printed at the Newal Kishore Press; and observes that when Munshi Newal Kishore was busy in selling Mr. Young's house furniture and other things and was getting up an address for presentation to him, no one thought that the Munshi would be soon and richly rewarded for his services. Formerly the petition-writers got the forms printed at the local presses and supplied them to petitioners. In this way poor petition-writers, who are generally hard up, were able to eke out an existence. But in order to benefit the Munshi, Mr. Young has deprived them of a portion of their bread. Mr. Young's proceeding was quite unjustifiable. If he wanted uniformity in printing and paper, he should have fixed the patterns which he desired to be adopted. If the printing of forms at the same press was considered necessary, tenders should have been invited from owners of presses. It is to be hoped Mr. Burkitt will cancel his predecessor's improper orders and do justice to the petition-writers.

Orders issued by Mr. Young, late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, regarding the supply of some kinds of forms used in Civil Courts by the Newal Kishore Press.

Hindustán. Feb. 23rd, 1892.

17. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd February, says that the *panchait* is an old institution of this country. It would appear that in ancient times the Hindus were accustomed to settle not only their private and social disputes but also religious and political questions with the aid of panchaits. When any important religious question had to be decided, it was referred to a congress composed of 88,000 *rishis* or sages. It is to be regretted that under British rule the panchait has already ceased to exist among the higher classes, and that even the lower castes among which it still prevails are gradually abandoning it. Nothing could be more foolish than that people should refer their most trifling disputes to courts of justice. The growth of litigation, which exposes them to a great deal of expense and trouble, cannot be too highly condemned. The educated and intelligent classes in Madras and Bengal have lately made some efforts to revive the old institution, but the inhabitants of these provinces, who have lost all energy and enthusiasm, are still as indifferent as ever. Sir Auckland Colvin's Government has long been contemplating the establishment of village courts, but it is not known when the scheme will be introduced.

Revival of the *panchait*.

Agra Akhbár. Feb. 14th, 1892.

18. The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th February, expresses regret that the British Government, whose mission is to suppress every kind of evil and to provide peace and comfort for people, should encourage the use of a mischievous drug like opium. It carries on a large opium traffic, which is not confined to this country, but extends to China and Japan, and yields a revenue of four crores of rupees a year. The use of that

Condemnation of opium traffic.

vile drug demoralizes people, destroying all energy in them, weakening their intellects and making them unfit for practising any trade or profession. Government, which is so unwilling to remit a tax, amounting to only four annas, in favour of an old widow, cannot be expected to readily sacrifice four crores of rupees. But if it resolves to put a stop to the opium traffic, it can make good the loss in other ways. If a strong agitation is made, Government is sure to take the subject into consideration.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM. Feb. 15th, 1892.

Capture of dakáits by the City Inspector of Police at Bareilly.

19. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 15th February, on the authority of a correspondent, states that on the 3rd idem Pandit Hari Krishna, the City Inspector of Police at Bareilly, received information that a dakáiti would be committed at the house of the late Nur Ahmad at night. The Inspector quietly made the necessary arrangements for the apprehension of the robbers. As soon as the dakáits assembled in a neighbouring forest he surrounded them with a police force and succeeded in capturing six armed men, with difficulty. Probably the gang was the same which had lately committed a daring dakaiti at Meodi in that district. The capture of the dakaits reflects great credit on the shrewdness and courage of the Pandit, who appears to be an able police officer. Habitual criminals fear him and many of them have left the city.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND. Feb. 16th, 1892.

Sayyid Wájid Husain, Sub-Inspector of Police, Agra.

20. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, on the authority of a correspondent, praises Sayyid Wájid Husain, Sub-Inspector of Police at Agra, for his ability and integrity, and refers to his detection and arrest of offenders in two cases of dakaiti, recommending him for promotion.

HINDUSTÁNI. Feb. 17th, 1892.

Temperance meeting at Lucknow.

21. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, refers to a public meeting held in the rooms of the Rifah-i-Ám Association, Lucknow, on the 16th idem. The Reverend Evans made a speech on temperance and strongly condemned the excise policy of Government. He said that God was sure to punish Government for encouraging the use of liquor, and that the punishment was no other than the outbreak of famine which in a single year caused more loss to Government than the revenue derived from the liquor traffic in ten years. There is no doubt that the men, who, with all their good intentions, are injuring the people, will be held responsible by God for their proceedings.

III.—RAILWAY.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. Feb. 21st, 1892.

Railway accidents.

22. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st February, observes that railways are very useful, inasmuch as they enable people to make rapid journeys. But they threaten to do more harm than good to the country. The export of grain in such large quantities and the consequent widespread distress among the poorer classes are due to them. Again, the collisions between railway trains cause an immense loss of lives and property. Such unfortunate accidents are getting frequent and occur almost every week. The late terrible accident on the North-Western Railway shows that accidents are not entirely due to the carelessness of the railway employés, but that the employés are overworked owing to the paucity of establishment. The Station-master who is in trouble in connection with the collision above referred to says that, in addition to his own proper duties, he had also to act as telegraph signaller and booking-clerk. This state of things cannot be too highly condemned, and Government should at once take steps to remedy the evil.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI. Feb. 20th, 1892.

Satghara railway accident.

23. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 20th February, is glad to hear that Ilahi Bakhsh, Vakíl, and Gopi Sah, who were wounded at the Satghara railway accident, are inclined to sue the North-Western Railway authorities for recovery of damages. This is as it should be. The Railway Companies will not take effectual steps to prevent the occurrence of accidents until they are required to pay damages in some instances.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND. Feb. 16th, 1892.

The same.

24. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, says that it appears from the result of the inquiry made by the Panjáb Government into the railway accident that the statements of the Panjáb newspapers were exaggerated and false. Only 35 men were killed, their remains being disposed of according to their religions. The Station-master who

is responsible for the collision has already been punished. The railway authorities have voluntarily granted some damages to the relatives of the passengers killed, and Munshi Ilahi Bakhsh, Vakíl, who has been hurt, will receive an allowance until his recovery.

Tehri-i-Hind. Feb. 16th, 1892.

Railway accident, Ajmere.

25. A correspondent of the same paper, adverting to the collision between a mail train and a goods train near Ajmere on the 21st January, observes that it was rumoured that many men were killed. But according to the official report only three or four men were more or less slightly hurt! When railway accidents occur in this country, engines and carriages run into each other and are severely damaged, but the native passengers always have a miraculous escape. If any Europeans happen to be in the trains, they of course are killed.

IV.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Subodh Sindhu. Feb. 17th, 1892.

Cow-protection in two villages in the Nimar district, Central Provinces.

26. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 17th February, states that the inhabitants of Pálsud and Mohad villages in the Nimar district lately gathered together and entirely prohibited the sale of kine to butchers or to such men who were likely to transfer them to butchers. Any man who disregards the prohibition will be turned out of society, the other villagers suspending all social intercourse with him, and if he seeks re-admission into society, he will have to pay a fine of Rs. 51 and to undergo expiation. Other villages should follow suit.

Almora Akhbár. Feb. 22nd, 1892.

Management of the temple of Shri Badri Nath, in Garhwál.

27. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd February, is glad to learn from a correspondent that the attention of the Commissioner has been directed to the mismanagement of the temple of Shri Badri Nath, to which reference was made in a late issue of that paper. He desired to get a competent man from the plains for the post of Rawal, a manager of the temple, but the Tehri state has already sent a new Rawal. It is to be hoped that he will place the affairs of the temple on a satisfactory footing, and not fall a prey to any temptations which may be placed in his way.

Jagan Mittra. Feb. 1892.

Neglected state of the Brindaban and Gobardhan roads at Muttra.

28. The *Jagan Mittra* (Muttra), for February, complains that the Brindaban and Gobardhan roads at Muttra are in a very neglected condition, and asks the municipal board to repair the roads, especially as the annual Brindaban fair and the exhibition are approaching. As the owners of *ekkas* and carriages pay the wheel tax, the board is bound to maintain the principal roads in good order.

Naiyar-i-Azam. Feb. 15th, 1892.

Suggestion regarding the lighting of a road at Moradabad.

29. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 15th February, urges that the road between the house of Maulvi Jafar Ali and the muhalla-i-kanúngo at Moradabad should be lighted at night, at least five lights being put up at suitable places.

Prayág Samáchár. Feb. 18th, 1892.

Flushing of drains in the principal street of the Allahabad City.

30. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 18th February, complains that when the drains in the principal street of the Allahabad city are flushed at 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, there is a regular block of wheel traffic for an hour or so on each occasion, as water has to be conveyed from fire-plugs to the other side of the street by means of leather pipes. In order to avoid the block, which causes great inconvenience to the public, the times should be changed to 4 A. M. and 8 P. M., respectively, or the water pipes should also be laid on the other side of the street.

Allahabad,
The 23rd February 1892.

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